

COX WAS DEFEATED

BRIDGEMAN WAS THE WINNER IN THE FIGHT OF YESTERDAY.

They Were the Hottest Primaries Ever Known in the City of Wichita—Both Sides Fought Every Inch of the Way—The Victory Claimed That Fair Primaries Had Been Vanquished Lay Defeat to the Colored Tickets—With the City and Six Townships Heard From Bridgeman Has a Majority.

The hottest political fight in the history of the city was made yesterday at the Republican primaries between L. M. Cox and S. N. Bridgeman, candidates for clerk of the district court.

Both sides lined up not only ready to fight but with a great deal of bitterness of feeling engendered during the long campaign preceding the primaries.

There was no serious trouble as was expected at the polls. That which was feared was avoided because it was feared.

The net result of the primaries so far as heard from, and if there are no contests, is that Mr. Bridgeman will be nominated on the first ballot. His friends claimed last night after having heard unofficially from five townships that he had 135 votes or forty more than sufficient to nominate him.

He carried all the wards in the city except the third.

In the first ward he got a majority of 11.

In the second he got a majority of 59.

In the third he lost by a majority of six.

In the fourth he got a majority of 37.

In the fifth he got a majority of eight.

In the sixth he got a majority of 52.

In the seventh ward G. W. Bristol got the delegation for representative for the sixty-seventh district. In the fourth ward C. M. Irwin got the delegation and in the third ward Dr. Allen got it.

For representative for the sixty-eighth district, Otto G. Ekestein got both wards—first and sixth.

The primaries opened at the city at 4 o'clock and lasted until 7. The chairman of the county central committee appointed the election judges and clerks by authority of a resolution. Mr. Cox's friends claimed that the chairman was too friendly to Mr. Bridgeman to exercise this power and wanted the voters to elect judges and clerks, but the chairman exercised his right.

The city sent its ballot boxes to the primaries to be used but the county had ballot boxes of its own and used them. In the sixth ward the city ballot boxes were thrown out the back door and into the weeds.

Late last night it was discovered that Bridgeman got six delegates in the third ward and they will probably be conceded to him.

It happened this way. There were three candidates for clerk in that ward, Cox, Bridgeman and Mr. McCall. Mr. McCall had six delegates on his ticket the same as were on the Bridgeman ticket and the 13 votes they got there added to the 15 they got on the Bridgeman ticket made them 14 votes each and gave them 11 majority. In the judges counting up, they went by the head of the ticket and that is how the mistake was made.

In the sixth ward the caucus ticket was beaten. It contained six votes for Bridgeman and seven for Cox, but Mr. Bridgeman made a fight to get the entire delegation and got it.

It would be untrue to say that there was no soreness last night over the result of the primaries. When a fight has been so hot there is always soreness accompanying defeat, but in five days from now the leaders and voters thought everything will be serene and every Republican will be working for the ticket to be made by the convention tomorrow.

At 4 o'clock the polls were closed at 7 o'clock but those who were ready at that time to vote were left in and they cast their ballots.

Chairman Wilson said last night that in his opinion the primaries were the fairest ever held in Wichita. Of course the friends of the defeated candidates take issue with him on this. They claim that they had no right to vote if they were not allowed to cast their ballots. If any voters were kept away who have a legitimate right to vote it is probable that a contest will be made and the matter settled in the convention. There was no talk of a contest last night.

In all the wards colored tickets were used by the Bridgeman side and in four of the wards they used flaming red white and blue tickets. Mr. Cox's friends attribute his defeat more to the colored tickets than to anything else.

The following are the delegates elected:

FIRST WARD.

Delegates—John S. Beckwith, J. D. Devier, C. A. Whitlock, C. W. Root, George Moran, T. J. Parham, R. L. Tuttle, John Carter, W. N. Casswell, J. H. Cole, S. B. Kernan, D. E. Fuller, P. H. Burt, P. M. Benday, Phil Hyde, Orin Herve, A. H. Phibbs, A. C. Huser, Ben Reynolds, Cliff Sawyer, F. L. Ackerman, F. W. Swab, Ben Eaton.

Alternates—Fred Buckley, Tom Corvill, H. P. Goode, G. W. Bertine, Bert Barlow, Herman Paul, E. E. Higelow, D. J. Taneney, G. W. Crawford, J. P. Gisham, Bud Clark, Phil Hyde, G. F. Stewart, R. B. Wallace, Jim Bentley, John Higgins, Wm. Little, Thos. Shaw, Paul Brown, John Andrews, Joe Corvill, George Green, W. F. Walker.

SECOND WARD.

Delegates—John A. Doran, John M. Chain, P. J. Cossart, Cesar Rahner, W. P. Schell, Thos. C. Wilson, W. M. Johnson, H. H. Downing, A. C. Race, Wm. Dent, C. F. Horner, J. E. Williams, Thos. Reed, John L. Powell, And. J. Walt, J. R. Durston, C. H. Luning, J. W. Dravner, John McCullough, S. G. Corvill, L. V. Jones, S. W. Flemming, Frank Levan.

Alternates—Ed Dumont, John M. Cossart, B. E. Enoch, P. T. Preston, John T. Carpenter, Casper Haines, J. T. Mosley, W. B. Mead, Geo. D. Downing.

THIRD WARD.

Delegates—Geo. W. Adams, William Innes, I. T. Ault, A. T. Heller, J. C. Rutan, Bradbury, W. W. Cox, H. T. Kramer, J. K. McGregor, B. T. Devore, Charles Mortimer, W. W. Tagg, Martin Heller, Barney Levi, C. I. Fuller, W. P. Ladd, J. C. Redfield, E. B. Jewett, Russell, G. F. Stewart, J. H. Tucker, J. E. Tandy, S. W. Shattuck.

All the above got 132 votes each, but as there are six men on the Bridgeman ticket elected, some of the above must come to which to take off is not known. The six Bridgeman delegates are O. Z. Smith, Ray Oliver, Jake Lehman, Otto Koppin, Ed Taylor and W. H. Ely.

FOURTH WARD.

Delegates—W. A. Minick, A. M. Howe, R. E. Rowles, C. W. Simmons, R. B. Brubaker, E. B. Reitz, J. T. Lodiun, R. G. Galusha, N. E. Harmon, E. Bouton, Thos. Voss, Earl Hartle, C. P. Ailing, L. Wilkin, Jacob McKeefee, J. C. Kirk, Lora Brindley, Henry Moore, Frank Marks, H. H. Richards, S. Abernathy, G. A. Wolf, D. V. Donnelly, J. S. Shepard, L. D. Osborne.

Alternates—E. R. Powell, L. S. Naft, George J. Minick, J. P. Johnson, Geo. Culberson, A. C. Jones, W. R. Kessler, W. Doughterty, W. O. Goodin, J. C. Mossman, Geo. Swope, P. H. Bertram, C. W. Jackson, R. Jeter, Dunderly Johnson, P. G. Stevens, T. J. Rhinehart, Geo. Ross, J. Arch, H. H. Richards, H. P. Harrison, C. O. Spencer, C. E. Burrows.

Alternates—H. J. Rachel, J. H. Taylor, C. G. Craig, G. Colley, Sr., Dr. Giles Davis, H. A. Hill, W. P. Mosley, Jessie L. Lehman, G. W. Oliver, Phil Offenstein, D. E. Randall.

SIXTH WARD.

County delegates—Calvin Diehl, Samuel Sargent, Arthur Trone, Wm. Wichman, H. E. Patterson, N. A. Alexander, L. Keck, A. E. Reynolds, W. A. Salmon, G. W. Johnston, H. F. Harker.

District delegates—W. A. Merrill, A. Hagerity, Frank Wright, J. F. Reese, W. H. Lane, M. R. Clark, J. N. Rice, E. W. Hawk, James Bettis, Ben Wilson, S. H. Reynolds, A. C. Burr.

SUSIE SMITH'S TRUNK

It Was Stolen Out of Police Headquarters by an Unknown.

The Denver News has the following about a Wichita woman:

"Not so very long ago enterprising members of the local A. P. A., during their factional scrap, entered the meeting hall on Larimer street, half a block from the police station, and carried off bodily a safe, to which it was claimed they had a right. Such a theft so close to the headquarters of the department seemed a little amusing. Still there was an occurrence yesterday which eclipses the above twice-fold. A trunk with its contents valued at upwards of \$150, was taken from police headquarters, placed in an express wagon, and driven to the depot, where the stranger boarded a train for other climes with his treasure. It is probable that the station house, which will have to be crowded to the ground to prevent its being carried away, if matters progress at this rate.

The bold move was made at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The coveted trunk is said to belong to Susie Smith, now in the matron's quarters in jail, who is alleged to have run away from her husband in Wichita, Kan., a few weeks ago, to join Frank Reynolds of this city. Difficulties arose between Frank and Susie which resulted in the latter swearing out a warrant before Justice Cowell, alleging that Reynolds had taken her trunk and contents, valued at about \$150, and refused to deliver up the same.

She reported the case to the district attorney, and the latter conferred with the police. Detective Duffield was detailed to shadow Reynolds and ascertain where he put the trunk. But Frank was smooth and wouldn't be tracked. So another scheme was tried and worked successfully. It was arranged that Susie should agree to visit Reynolds in the latter's room. Unconscious of the trick, Reynolds entertained Mrs. Smith during the evening. Suddenly, during the absence of Reynolds, Duffield slipped into the room and was told by Susie that the trunk was hidden behind a door. Duffield, who had provided an express wagon, soon had the cumbersome thing at headquarters. Susie then vanished from the room.

Awaiting developments, the officer placed the trunk two feet from the door of the detective's office. The rule at the station is that all articles in dispute shall be placed in the charge of Herman Silver, custodian, and by him locked up in a store room for that purpose. The trunk was not to be brought in until 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The custodian was not at the station. Duffield says he informed Sam Howe of his find, and received orders to leave it where he had placed it until Silver returned. The first ten days of my incarceration were spent in my cell with an armed guard at the door to keep me entirely shut out from the world by word, letter or person.

"The cell in which I was confined was 8 by 8 feet, stone walls with ventilation only from the door. The main hall of the prison was good enough. I was in solitary confinement at the end of the cell. The first ten days of my incarceration were spent in my cell with an armed guard at the door to keep me entirely shut out from the world by word, letter or person.

"Don't you intend to demand some indemnity from the Mexican government?" Garratt was asked.

"No, there is no chance of securing redress for that outrage from the fact that I am a Mexican citizen. But I shall not stay here until I can get back under the British flag. I am through with Mexico. I went there and invested and became a citizen, relying upon the advancement made under President Diaz and this is what I have received. But don't blame the general government and believe that if President Diaz knew the facts in my case as I intend he shall there will be a shaking up of dry bones at Ensenada that will be remembered for a long time."

CITY IN BRIG.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolke have gone to Gauda Springs.

Mrs. P. A. Rohrbach is visiting at Abilene for two weeks.

Mr. I. R. Gill spent Sunday with friends at Hutchinson.

Jeese Haymaker has returned at last from the Chicago convention.

Miss Georgia Bowen of Chicago is in the city visiting Mrs. Fred Henry.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Aylesbury are camping out at Fennell's lake for two weeks.

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Truth.

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—Huron

HE HAD A SAD TIME

JAMES E. GARRATT HAS AN EXPERIENCE IN MEXICAN PRISON.

He Visits Wichita and Tells His Story to His Friend R. Schott, Giving an Account of His Sixteen Months' Imprisonment in That Country Without a Trial or Hearing—He is a Naturalized Mexican, but Declares His Only Desire is to Get as Far Away From That Country as Possible.

James E. Garratt, a friend of P. Schott of Wichita, and an old schoolmate in England arrived in the city yesterday and gave an account of his experience in Mexico at Ensenada. Mr. Schott, in speaking to a reporter for the Eagle last night said:

Garratt's story is an interesting one. He was arrested March 22, 1895, on the charge of being implicated in the theft of a gold bar valued at \$12,500. This bar was the property of the Ibarra Mining company and was brought to Ensenada on March 17 and placed in the hands of Manuel Riveroll, shipping agent, for safekeeping. The theft was discovered early on the morning of March 22. An hour or so after the discovery it was found that the bank of Godde Co., a block distant, had also been robbed. Allan Pratt, a young Englishman, bookkeeper for Riveroll, was charged with the robbery and arrested. Garratt, a close friend of Pratt's, was also arrested on suspicion. For the bank robbery Seymour Jackson, cashier of the bank was arrested.

Jackson's father is an influential man in London, and as Jackson retained his British citizenship, influence was brought to bear that resulted in his release after some months.

"I am pretty weak," said Mr. Garratt tonight, "on account of the long imprisonment, but I am out of prison, and breathing the contaminated air of Ensenada, which was filled with the lowest classes of Mexicans and Indians. Pratt and I were arrested and put in there March 22, 1895. According to law the preliminary examination must be held within three days and the prisoner has a right to appeal from formal imprisonment, that is, from being held for trial. We were not advised of this and had no means of becoming advised of anything as we were placed in solitary confinement with an armed soldier at the door of our cells and positive orders not to allow anyone to see us or send us word. He acted as if he was overruled in his action by someone else, and I have every reason to believe that it was the man who overruled him was Governor Augustin Sangines.

"Governor Sangines testified under oath that he suspected me of the crime because I was a friend of Pratt's and because I had just returned to Ensenada without any visible means of support. At that time the documents were of record in the same court showing transactions of over \$100,000 made by me and showing that I was at that time possessed of property in lower California. Sangines did nothing to aid me, but on the contrary hindered the judge in the settlement of the case.

"I have not to thank the chief magistrate of Lower California for my release after this long imprisonment without a trial, but rather am forced to believe that I was released in spite of him. The prosecuting attorney, Genaro Lamarr, treated me fairly and it was his motion that there were no grounds for an accusation against me that I was released. The superior court magistrate confirming the opinion. The procedure of Pratt's case and mine were identical.

"Were you mistreated while in prison?" Garratt was asked.

"Well," he replied, "I can't say that I was exactly mistreated in the sense of being tortured, but I was with some other prisoners who were held up by the thumbs in order to extort a confession from them, but my whole case was one of mistreatment. I should have been tried or released. When I was sick and delirious by reason of confinement, bad air and lack of exercise, Governor Sangines would make no concessions nor give orders for my proper treatment. It was rather tough that I was in a crowd of savages and forced to breathe the air of a prison contaminated with excrement and full of vermin.

"The cell in which I was confined was 8 by 8 feet, stone walls with ventilation only from the door. The main hall of the prison was good enough. I was in solitary confinement at the end of the cell. The first ten days of my incarceration were spent in my cell with an armed guard at the door to keep me entirely shut out from the world by word, letter or person.

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TIME WAS CHOSEN

DATE FOR OPENING CITY SCHOOLS AGREED UPON.

Board of Education Decide That the City School shall begin on September 14—it is still an Undecided Question as to Whether the Terms Shall be Eight or Nine Months—It was Developed at Last Night's Meeting That One-Fifth of the Teachers Employed are Non-Residents of the City—New Rule for Bills.

The public schools will open on September 14. This was the decision arrived at by the board of education last night at the regular meeting, and parents can make their arrangements accordingly.

It is still a question as to whether the term shall be eight or nine months. It was reported by the chairman of the committee that a large number of teachers had agreed to the proposition, but he was not scaled down 10 per cent as had been talked of that they would teach the nine months' school for eight months' pay.

Prof. Allen was called upon to state whether or not such an arrangement would prove satisfactory to the teachers and replied that he felt certain that the majority of the resident teachers would agree to the proposition, but he could not speak for those who were not residents of the city, and he believed they would object as it would put them to extra expense.

"Are not all the teachers residents of the city?" was the question propounded by half a dozen members. "I would say that from 10 to 20 per cent of the teachers in the public schools are not actual residents of Wichita," said the assistant superintendent.

This information caused a stir among the members, who said that they had understood that the teachers were residents of the city, and that for that reason they had been employed, and a thorough investigation was suggested. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to be conveyed to the mayor and council by Mr. Tucker conveying the gratitude of the board of education to said council for the kind privilege of allowing them to pay for their lights after this month. It was also agreed that the committee on buildings and grounds be authorized to contract with the electric light companies for necessary lights for the educational department.

The committee on ways and means reported that they had examined the books of the treasurer and had found them all O. K.

An important rule was adopted which requires all persons having accounts against the board to file such bills with the clerk by the last day of each month and that the auditing committee will examine said bills on the first day of each month and all bills not so filed will be held over for thirty days. It will be important for merchants and others to file their bills early hereafter.

The invitation to attend the dedication of the Masonic Home on September 10, was unanimously accepted.

The secretary was instructed to advertise for bids for coal for the ensuing year.

The janitor of the Kellogg school recorded his kick against the price established by the board but no action was taken.

The members were all present with the exception of Mr. Higginson, and the guest with reference to what to do with the deficiency of \$5,000 unless the wages of teachers were scaled down 10 per cent came up and shook his heavy looks at the members but no action was taken.

The library committee was authorized to have certain books in the library rebound and repaired.

SOUTHWEST learned the art of combining colors by closely studying butterfly wings; he would often say that no one knew what he owed to those tiny insects.

SCRIBBLER—Single is a poet, isn't he? Scrabble—"No, he's a commercial man. He gets paid for his poetry."—Philadelphia Record.

THERE are but three classes of men: the theoretic, the stationary and the progressive.—Lafayette.

When two discourse, if the one's anger rises, the other who lets the contest fall is wise.—Plutarch.

HARD TO BEAT—A wet carpet.—Melbourne Weekly Times.

Books are the immortal sons defying their sires.—Plato.

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